1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency developed this community involvement plan in preparation for community involvement activities to be conducted prior to and during cleanup activities at the Chemical Recovery Systems site in Elyria, Ohio. The purpose of this document is to provide information about community concerns and present a plan that will enhance communication between local residents and EPA as the investigation and cleanup at the site progress.

The objective of community involvement is to engage the public in activities and decisions related to the cleanup of sites. The community involvement program promotes two-way communication between members of the public and EPA. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively soliciting comments and information from the public. Public input can be useful in two ways:

- Communities are able to provide valuable information on local history, citizen involvement, and site conditions.
- By expressing its concern, the community is able to assist EPA in developing a response that more effectively addresses the local needs.

The information in this plan is based primarily on interviews with local officials and residents conducted during a community assessment, performed by EPA on Dec. 5 and 6, 2002, and March 20, 2003.

This community involvement plan consists of the following sections:

- A description and brief history of the site.
- A profile of the City of Elyria.
- A discussion of issues and concerns raised during the community interviews.
- A discussion of community involvement objectives for the site and activities designed to implement them.

This Community Involvement Plan contains the following appendices:

- A glossary of acronyms and technical terms.
- A list of locations for public meetings and information repositories.
- A list of contacts and interested groups.

EPA Region 5 will oversee technical and community involvement work at the site.

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description

The Chemical Recovery Systems (CRS) site is an approximately 4-acre property at 142 Locust St. in the city of Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio (see Figure 1). The site occupies part of a peninsula that juts into the East Branch of the Black River. It is bounded on the west by the East Branch of the Black River, on the south by M&M Aluminum Siding, on the east by Locust Street and on the north by property owned by Engelhard Chemical Company. Land use surrounding the site is primarily commercial and industrial, with Engelhard Chemical Company located across Locust St. Land use across the river is residential.

The site is partially fenced-off, except for the southern boundary and the side facing the river. The side facing the river is heavily vegetated and has a steep bank. Two buildings remain along the southern boundary, inside of the fence, and are leased to M&M Aluminum Siding for storage of scrap aluminum and junked cars. The foundation of a former building is located in the northwest corner of the site.

2.2 Site History

In 1960, Russell Obitts began solvent reclamation operations by leasing the lots that comprise the site. A few years later, Mr. Obitts and his wife, Dorothy, purchased some of the lots. All of the lots were purchased in 1975 by CRS. CRS later defaulted on payment for the property, and Mrs. Obitts reassumed ownership.

From 1960 through 1973, Russell Obitts used the site to operate Obitts Chemical Services and Obitts Chemical Co. The former operated as a solvent reclamation facility, and the latter sold reclaimed solvents to industrial customers. The operation obtained spent organic solvents from various generators, removed the impurities by distillation, and repackaged and sold the reclaimed solvents. Solvents were transported to and from the site in 55-gallon drums or by tanker trucks. The collected spent solvents were transferred to above ground storage tanks (ASTs) located on-site. Types of solvents known to have been processed at the facility during its operation include, but may not be limited to, acetone, hexane, isopropyl alcohol, tetrachloroethene, toluene, methylene chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, xylene, and various paint thinners and solvents. Site operations were plagued by a succession of fires, explosions, leaks, spills, and overturned tankers.

From 1974 to 1981, CRS continued solvent reclamation operations. Solvents continued to be stored in 55-gallon drums, ASTs, and tanker trucks waiting to be cleaned. The number of drums used for spent solvent storage numbered between 4,000 and 9,000. Problems during this time included improper AST construction and deteriorating and leaking drums. Frequent spills and releases were documented.

In August 1978 and April 1980, the Northeastern District Office of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) documented releases of chemicals from the CRS site to the river. Concerns about these releases, and the potentially dangerous on-site conditions documented by the local fire marshal, led U.S. EPA to sue CRS in 1980, requiring the facility owners to abate problems identified at the site.

2.3 EPA Technical Activities

On Oct. 7, 1980, U.S. EPA filed a complaint alleging violations of Sections 7003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and 301(a) of the Clean Water Act. The two principal concerns cited in the complaint were the threat of fire and explosion posed by the presence of approximately 4,000 drums of chemical waste, and the presence of defective distillation units. A second complaint alleged that a leachate stream containing PCBs was running down the bank of the site property, discharging into the river. A boom placed in the river had isolated some contaminants, including PCBs and organic chemicals.

In April 1982, U.S. EPA's Field Investigation Team, Ecology & Environment (E&E), reported the results of a Hydrogeologic and Extent of Contamination Study (FIT Study) performed at the CRS site during August and September of 1981. E&E noted that sometime prior to the beginning of the study, CRS had removed all tanks, drums, and other spent solvent containers from the site, had ceased the receipt, processing and storage of spent solvents, had removed both distillation units from the site, and had demolished all buildings except for the warehouse/office and Rodney Hunt Still buildings. The FIT Study noted two sumps, one in each distillation building.

Ground water, river water, river sediment and site soil were all sampled as part of the FIT study. The following organic compounds were detected in site ground water: methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene (TCE), trans-1,2-dichloroethene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, phenol, naphthalene, vinyl chloride, PCB 1248, and PCB 1254. Inorganic chemicals detected were lead, cadmium, beryllium, copper and arsenic.

Water samples collected from the river during the study identified several organic compounds, including chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichlorobromomethane, chloroethane, vinyl chloride, TCE, benzene, toluene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, and naphthalene.

Analysis of site soils found many of the same organic compounds encountered in ground water and river water, and additionally found elevated concentrations of cadmium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc.

Sediment samples collected identified the presence of polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PCBs, and the metals cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc.

On July 12, 1983, a Consent Decree was issued resolving a federal claim against CRS. The Consent Decree required CRS to perform the following actions:

- Excavate all visibly-contaminated soil identified during a joint inspection by representatives of U.S. EPA and CRS;
- Excavate the perimeter of the former Brighton Still building at the northwest corner of the site to a depth of 1 foot and a distance of 2 feet beyond the perimeter of the former foundation;
- Dispose of all removed soil at a U.S. EPA-approved disposal site;
- Backfill the excavated areas with clean, clay-containing fill; and

- Gently grade the site towards the river.

By the time of the 1983 Consent Decree, CRS had secured the site with a fence, filled in the sumps with concrete, and leveled dikes on the site. CRS removed and disposed of contaminated soil, and after an inspection on Nov. 7, 1983, U.S. EPA concluded CRS was in compliance with the Consent Decree.

In September 1997, OEPA released a Site Team Evaluation Prioritization (STEP) report on behalf of U.S. EPA. Samples of soil, ground water, river water, and river sediments had been collected for the report. Conclusions of the STEP report were that:

- Potential for private drinking water wells to be impacted by the site was low because the river serves as a barrier between the site and most areas in the direction of the ground water flow;

- Potential for ground water contamination to impact river water was high and required further investigation;

- Impact to river sediment required further investigation;

- Current and potential future impact of soil contamination on the groundwater would need further investigation; and

- Primary potential threat of soil exposure would be from direct contact with the soil, by workers or trespassers.

In July 1999, at the request of U.S. EPA, the Health Assessment Section of Ohio Department of Health prepared a Human Health Assessment for the CRS site that was subsequently issued by Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The report concluded that:

- Site currently posed no apparent public health hazard to area residents; and
- Site workers could be exposed to low levels of contaminants in surface soil at the site, but the detected concentrations of those chemicals posed a minimal health hazard to workers.

OHD expressed concerns as to the source of continued elevated levels of contaminants in site ground water and noted that they remained significantly above U.S. EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Removal Action Levels. ODH recommended further investigation into the source and extent of ground water contamination.

On March 2, 2002, U.S. EPA issued General Notices of Potential Liability and Information Request under Section 104(e) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

2.4 Contaminants

Based on these previous site investigations, chemicals of primary concern at the site are chlorinated VOCs and SVOCs, such as vinyl chloride, methylene chloride, TCE, and

tetrachloroethylene (PCE). Other chemicals of concern include metals (aluminum, manganese, nickel, lead, and zinc), and PCBs.

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 Community Profile

The City of Elyria is located in the north-central portion of Ohio, approximately 30 miles west of Cleveland and about 10 miles south of Lake Erie. It is part of the Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria metropolitan area.

Elyria was founded in 1817 by Heman Ely, a merchant and land developer from Massachusetts. Its location between the East and West Falls on the Black River provided convenient power for several grist and lumber mills. Early industry included a bicycle factory, which later turned to manufacturing automobiles. Manufacturing is still important to the local economy, and present-day Elyria is the headquarters of major firms Invacare and Ridge Tools.

The following information is from the 2000 U. S. Census:

- Population: 55,953 (16 and over: 42,957)
- Median age: 34.8
- Educational attainment:
  - High school graduate or higher: 81.8%
  - Bachelor's degree or higher: 13.1%
- Median household income: $38,156
- Per capita income: $19,344
- Race:
  - White: 80.0%
  - Black or African American: 14.0%
  - Hispanic or Latino (of any race): 2.8%
  - Asian: 0.6%
- Occupations by category:
  - Sales and office: 24.9%
  - Production, transportation, and material moving: 24.3%
  - Management, professional, and related occupations: 24.0%
  - Service: 17.2%
  - Construction, extraction, and maintenance: 9.4%
  - Farming, fishing, and forestry: 0.3%
- Industry:
  - Manufacturing: 25.2%
  - Education, health and social services: 19.5%
  - Retail trade: 12.2%
  - Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services: 7.9%
  - Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services: 6.7%
  - Construction: 6.1%
  - Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing: 4.5%
  - Transportation: 4.4%
  - Public administration: 4.4%
  - Other services (except public administration): 4.0%
  - Wholesale trade: 2.4%
  - Information: 2.1%

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining: 0.5%

The City of Elyria uses a mayor and council form of government. William M. Grace is the mayor. Elyria City Council consists of 11 members; seven ward council members and four at-large members. Council meetings are held the first and third Mondays of each month.

Elyria's public school system consists of one high school, three junior high schools, and 12 elementary schools, all serving a total of 8,509 students. Lorain County Community College is located within Elyria, and Lorain County Joint Vocational School and Oberlin College, a four-year college, are located nine miles away in Oberlin. The Elyria library system has two branches. Elyria's park system supports several parks, sports and recreational programs for all residents. There are 18 public golf courses.

The major highways I-80, I-90, and U.S. 20 pass through or very near Elyria. Cleveland Hopkins International Airport is 17 miles away and Lorain County Regional Airport is three miles away. The Port of Lorain is 10 miles north.

EMH Regional Medical Center is located in the center of Elyria. There are two radio stations, WEOL and WOBL. Ten banks operate branches within the city. Midway Mall is a major retail center. The cultural resources of Cleveland are within easy driving distance.

3.2 Chronology of Community Involvement

Owing to its history of leaks, fires, and spills, the CRS site has long been of general, although not universal interest within the community. However, its isolated location and the long period of inactivity since the 1983 Consent Decree allowed the site to drop out of the awareness of most community members. Proposals to build a new high school downtown and to renovate the downtown waterfront have helped to return the site to public knowledge, as did a public meeting conducted by U.S. EPA in November 1999. A Fact Sheet was also released at that time. Another fact sheet was released in June 2001 following an EPA site visit.

3.3 Key Community Issues

On Dec. 5 and 6, 2002, representatives of U.S. EPA met one-on-one with Elyria and Lorain County residents and officials to discuss community concerns regarding the upcoming Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at the CRS site. Since community interest was high, two availability sessions were also held on March 20, 2003, at the West River Branch of the Elyria Public Library. The following is a summary of the major concerns and questions raised during the interviews and the availability sessions.

3.3.1 Future Land Use

Many residents seem concerned about future site use. Possibilities that have been mentioned include a municipal parking lot, a city park maintenance lot, and purchase by the aluminum siding business at the southern boundary of the property. Some residents are concerned that the

property owner may sell the property without regard to community benefit. They are frustrated that the community may have little say in how the land is transferred or used. They are mainly concerned that future use should be beneficial to the community, either as some sort of green space or for city use (i.e., anything but continued industrial use or for storage of scrap metal and junk). One person mentioned that using the site as a park would put more public scrutiny upon Engelhard Corp.'s operation across the street.

Also related to land use, several residents reported that the area two blocks south of the site, along East Broad Street, had been proposed as a location for a new city high school. Some officials spoke as if the site were still under consideration, although school district officials said the site has been rejected for several reasons, environmental and otherwise.

Elyria officials reported plans to improve and beautify the riverfront through the downtown area, including installing a public riverfront walkway. The CRS property has been considered as a possible site for a mini park or a maintenance facility associated with this walkway. It was also reported that Lorain County is considering building a transportation (rail and bus) hub in the area near the site.

3.3.2 Financial Responsibility

Some residents are concerned about issues of financial responsibility, specifically, who is responsible, how responsibility is determined and apportioned, and why certain parties are or are not considered potentially responsible. Some residents seemed concerned that the site owner does not appear to be among the potentially responsible parties (PRPs). One EPA determined the property owner merely leased the site to CRS.

Some were concerned about the PRPs causing the cleanup process to be drawn out longer than it should be, or how a total breakdown in negotiations between the PRPs and the EPA, if it shall occur, would affect cleanup.

There appeared to be a general confusion over what constitutes a PRP and financial responsibility.

One resident suggested the site owner to be encouraged to sell the property to a party that would turn it to a beneficial use. This person also suggested that the PRPs could turn the cleanup operation into a public relations opportunity by producing a video about how the site was improved and put to better use.

3.3.3 NPL vs. Superfund

Several residents were not clear on the relationship between the National Priorities List and Superfund, or what it means that a site has been listed or delisted. Some were especially concerned to hear that the CRS site was considered for listing, but has not yet been listed.

3.3.4 Time Frame

Generally, everyone wanted to know what the time frame would be for arriving at the various milestones in the Superfund process, and why nothing has been done at the site for so long.

3.3.5 Other Sites and Releases

The CRS site is located directly across the street from Engelhard Corp. (formerly Harshaw), a chemical plant, and several residents worried about the risk of contamination in the river and the surrounding area. Some residents mentioned other sites as sources of releases. The name of Nylonge, a sponge manufacturer, was mentioned several times, and someone claimed to have been injured by a release of vapors from this site. Two residents specifically mentioned an oil slick they observed on the Black River about two years ago, and one reported finding a pocket of material on the riverbank that had a benzene odor. One person expressed concern about filling that has taken place along the river with hard fill (construction materials). Several people also wondered why the former Republic Steel quarry had been deleted from the NPL.

4.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during upcoming activities at the site. They are intended to ensure that residents and interested officials are informed about activities taking place at the CRS site and, at appropriate times, have opportunities to provide input during the cleanup process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The following objectives have been developed as a guideline for the implementation of community involvement activities.

4.1 Enlist the Support and Participation of Local Officials and Community Leaders

Inform and enlist the support and participation of local representatives and officials, including the Elyria mayor and city engineer, the Elyria Health Department, and local environmental groups. The frequent contact between local officials, community leaders, and residents provides a direct line of communication in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to EPA. It is essential that local officials be informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders who should be kept informed and involved include individuals listed in Appendix C of this plan.

4.2 Identify and Assess Citizen Perception of the Site

Information regarding citizen concerns and perceptions of the site is indispensable. At this time, the areas of greatest concern are health, funding, time frame, future land use, and the role and working relationship between EPA, the community, and the city. Understanding these concerns will help EPA focus its level of effort for community involvement at the site. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

4.3 Provide Follow-up Explanation about Technical Activities and Contaminants

Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. The community involvement staff will also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, EPA will continue to maintain a single point of contact, the community involvement coordinator.

4.4 Inform the Community about the Procedures, Policies, and Requirements of the Superfund Program

To dispel confusion about EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the Superfund process. EPA terms, acronyms, policies and procedures should also be explained.

5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES

The Superfund law requires that certain community involvement activities be conducted at designated milestones during the investigation and cleanup process. In addition, EPA Region 5 undertakes other activities to strengthen its communication with those affected by the CRS site. A member of the EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that will be conducted during the cleanup of the CRS site are described below.

5.1 Maintain Contact with Local Officials and Community Leaders

The process of community interviews has already established an initial communications link between the community and EPA. Furthermore, EPA has designated the community involvement coordinator for the site as a contact person (See Appendix C - EPA Representatives). Access to a contact person reduces the frustration that may accompany attempts to obtain information and communicate with the several agencies and organizations involved in the cleanup. The community involvement coordinator will continue to maintain contact with the appropriate local officials and community leaders to provide them the opportunity address any issues that may arise during the cleanup at the site.

EPA will provide local officials and community leaders with periodic updates on site activities. Appropriate officials and community leaders to maintain contact with include: mayor, city council, city engineer, city and county environmental and health officials, and local environmental groups. (The names, addresses and phone numbers of these individuals are listed in Appendix C of this Community Involvement Plan).

5.2 Maintain Contact With Area Residents

The background information that residents may provide about a site is valuable to EPA in planning the cleanup of the site. EPA will maintain a mailing list as one means of providing information to site-area residents and interested members of the general community. Residents can voice their concerns regarding the site directly to the designated EPA representatives listed in Appendix C of this Community Involvement Plan.

5.3 Maintain an Information Repository

Superfund requires the establishment of an information repository for any EPA cleanup site. An information repository is a designated location (usually a library or other public building), which houses a file of site-specific documents and general information about Superfund. A site file found in an information repository typically includes consent orders, work plans, technical reports, and copies of laws. An information repository facilitates public access to site-related information. EPA has established a repository for the Chemical Recovery Systems site. Its location is listed below and in Appendix B of this plan. Many documents, plans and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup will be placed in the repository.

5.4 Write and Distribute News Releases

Prepared statements will be released to the local newspaper, and radio and television stations to announce any significant findings. A list of area media is provided in Appendix C. Regular updates will continue to be provided to the local newspaper, the Elyria *Chronicle-Telegram*, and area television and radio stations. News releases are posted on EPA Region 5's Web site at: www.epa.gov/region5/news.

5.5 Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets and Update Reports

Fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language ~~an~~ produced to coincide with particular milestones are intended to provide the community with detailed information about the site. These will be placed in the information repository and sent to everyone on the mailing list. In addition, other fact sheets or update reports may be developed to respond to specific community information needs. Information may also be placed on EPA Region 5's Web site at www.epa.gov/region5/sites/. EPA will continue to produce fact sheets, keeping the public well informed about the site.

5.6 Hold Public Meetings

Meetings provide an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. These meetings are not necessarily formal public hearings. Instead, meetings are useful to exchange information and for people to express their concerns to EPA, state, or local government officials. Such meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest. Residents have indicated that the West River Branch of the Elyria Public Library is a good location for public meetings.

5.7 Publish Advertisements

Superfund requires that a notice and brief explanation of the proposed plan for cleanup be published in a local newspaper of general circulation, such as the Elyria *Chronicle-Telegram* and the Lorain *Morning Journal*. An advertisement explaining the proposed final cleanup plan will be published and the final decision document will be made available in the information repository. An advertisement may also be placed if significant findings are made during the cleanup at the site or upon completion of the cleanup. Advertisements also will be published to announce all public meetings sponsored by EPA and if significant technical findings are made.

5.8 Program Evaluation

At key milestones during the cleanup, EPA Region 5 may evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement program for the Chemical Recovery Systems site. Questionnaires or other evaluation tools may be designed to assess the effectiveness of public meetings, fact sheets and other activities in conveying information and encouraging citizen participation.

6.0 SCHEDULE AND TIMELINE

Appendix A

Glossary

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): The CIP is a plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during an investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which residents can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final cleanup actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by EPA.

National Priorities List (NPL): This is EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action and makes the site eligible for using federal funds in case the cleanup cannot be financed by potentially responsible parties. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

Remedial Action: EPA remedial action is long-term work that stops or substantially reduces a release of hazardous substances that is serious but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

Removal Action: EPA removal action is an immediate response taken over a short-term period to address a release or a threatened release of hazardous substances.

Appendix B

INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

Information Repository

Elyria Public Library
Main Branch
320 Washington Ave.
Elyria, Ohio 44035
Phone: (440) 323-5747
Hours:
Monday - Thursday: 9:00 AM to 8:30 PM
Friday & Saturday: 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM
Sunday (September - May): 1:00 to 4:00 PM
Website: http://www.elyria.lib.oh.us/contact.html

Public Meeting Facility

Elyria Public Library
West River Branch
1194 West River Road North
Elyria, Ohio 44035
Phone: (440) 322-2270

Appendix C

CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Federal and State Agencies

U.S. EPA

Zenny Sadlon, Community Involvement Coordinator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
77 W. Jackson Blvd., (P-19J)
Chicago, Ill. 60604
(312) 886-6682 or (800) 621-8431, ext. 66682
sadlon.zenny@epa.gov

Gwen Massenburg, Remedial Project Manager

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
77 W. Jackson Blvd., (SR-6J)
Chicago, Ill. 60604
(312) 886-0983 or (800) 621-8431, ext. 60983
massenburg.gwendolyn@epa.gov

Ohio EPA

Larry Antonelli, Project Manager

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
2110 East Aurora Road
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087
(330) 963-1127
mailto:larry.antonelli@epa.state.oh.us

Federal Elected Officials

Senator Mike DeWine

140 Russell Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: (202) 224-2315
Fax: (202) 224-6519
TDD: (202) 224-9921

Senator George V. Voinovich

317 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3353
TDD: (202) 224-6997

Congressman Sherrod Brown

Lorain County Office
St. Joseph's Community Center

205 W. 20th Street, Suite M230
Lorain, OH 44052
(440) 245-5350
(800) 234-6413--toll free number
(440) 365-5877
(440) 245-5355--fax

Washington, D.C. Office
2332 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-3401
(202) 225-2266—fax

State Elected Officials

Bob Taft, Governor
30th Floor
77 South High St.
Columbus, Ohio 43215-6117
Phone: (614) 466-3555 or (614) 644-HELP

J. Kenneth Blackwell, Secretary of State
18 E. Broad St. 16th Floor
Columbus OH 43215
Phone: (877) 767-6446

Jim Petro, Attorney General
30 E. Broad Street 17th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-3428
Phone: (614) 466-4320

Betty Montgomery, State Auditor
88 East Broad Street
Post Office Box 1140
Columbus, OH 43216-1140
Phone: (800) 282-0370

Jeffry J. Armbruster, State Senator
Senate Building
Room #142, First Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 644-7613
Website: http://www.senate.state.oh.us/senators/bios/sd_13.html

Joseph Koziura, State Representative
77 South High Street
10th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-6111
Telephone: (614) 466-5141
Fax: (614) 644-9494
Email Address: district56@ohr.state.oh.us
Website: http://www.house.state.oh.us/jsps/MemberDetails.jsp?DISTRICT=56

Earl Martin, State Representative
77 South High Street
11th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-6111
Telephone: (614) 644-5076
Fax: (614) 644-9494
Email Address: district57@ohr.state.oh.us
Website: http://www.house.state.oh.us/jsps/MemberDetails.jsp?DISTRICT=57

Local Officials

William M. Grace, Mayor
City of Elyria
328 Broad Street
(440) 322-0926
Email Address: wgrace@cityofelyria.com
Website: http://www.ci.elyria.oh.us/

Michael Medders, Police Chief
Elyria Police Department
18 West Avenue Elyria,
Ohio 44035
(440) 326-1200
Website: http://www.elyriapolice.org/

Kathryn C. Boylan, Health Commissioner
202 Chestnut Street
Elyria, Ohio 44035
(440) 323-7595
Fax (440) 284-1558
Website: http://www.elyriahealth.com/index.html